Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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CIVIL RIGHTS.

[illegible] considerable difference be[illegible] and practice. Our [illegible] strongly hold whites, [illegible] hold office by [illegible] are very loud in their [illegible] favor of "equal [illegible] loyalists, shunned by [illegible] the favor of the blacks, [illegible] eternal allegiance to negroes [illegible] until after the election. [illegible] thick-headed negro, [illegible] the Senator from Halifax, in[illegible] resolutions in favor of what [illegible] his negro constituents are [illegible] to call "civil rights." His [illegible] action [illegible] that body could force a vote. [illegible] he did come there was con[illegible] in the miserable whites, [illegible] instance to record their [illegible] in favor of the proposition, yet [illegible] against it. A scurvy set! [illegible] position a disgrace to their [illegible] withing the manliness to [illegible] when called upon to vote.

Mr. King is a Senator from [illegible] Collector of Customs at [illegible] to pay for both positions [illegible] to the negroes for [illegible] the "civil rights" of [illegible] President Grant [illegible] order against a man [illegible] and the amended [illegible] of the State says a man [illegible] two offices. Yet King [illegible] notwithstanding, as sickly [illegible] being able to vote upon [illegible] important and vital [illegible] measurements, be[illegible] unable to take [illegible] home. And his negro [illegible] will give him, poor fools, [illegible] such action, repeated [illegible] whenever these unworthy [illegible] brought to the test, it is [illegible] to us how they can in[illegible] hands with such [illegible] Congress have been made [illegible] and by these votes the State, [illegible] districts and districts [illegible] have been carried for the [illegible] single instance [illegible] been put forward [illegible] office or for any position of [illegible] party an expression of opinion [illegible] when they demand of [illegible] eighteen Senators are recorded [illegible] favor. And yet only from seven [illegible] do the negroes of the State [illegible] "protection" for their rights and [illegible] liberties. God save the mark!

A correspondent of the Santa Rosa (Cal.) *Democrat*, writing from Sonoma, says of the grape crop in that section: "Hundreds of tons of Muscat grapes are still ungathered, and the loss by leaving on the vines will very sensibly diminish the quantity of the wine made in this vicinity. The quality of wine will be excellent this year, although the quantity will fall far below preceding years.

The Modoc war, for a comparatively small war, attracted a vast amount of attention. Its progress was watched daily as closely in Europe as here, and the daily phases of the situation was the talk at the time for telegrams across the Atlantic. They are now counting the cost of that little Modoc war in the war department at Washington. The quartermaster-general reports that with some as yet unascertained expenditures, which, however, are small, the Modoc war cost $335,069 78. This is exclusive of the pay, clothing and armament of the troops engaged. To catch these warriors, their squaws and pappooses, cost about $2,000 each.

MORE TAXATION TEA AND COFFEE.

Now that the Radical party, by its ignorance and corruption, and extravagance, by its unlawful interference in the business affairs of the country, by its incompetence to administer the affairs of the government, has brought ruin and debt and disaster upon the country, the Secretary of the United States gravely proposes to increase the taxation! After thirteen years of unlimited power, after thirteen years of absolute Radical rule and dominion, both under Radical Courts, under Radical Congress, and under Radical armies, the country finds itself groaning under an enormous debt, a debt so great indeed that its very enumeration is bewildering, and in the midst of a terrible panic.

Not even the vast revenues of this vast country that produce annually three hundred million dollars worth of one article alone, was sufficient to satisfy the greedy maw of the Radical party. Extravagance and corruption have disgraced every department of the government. For thirteen years has the country been degraded by this humiliating state of affairs; for thirteen years have these people gloried in their shame.

But retribution has at last overtaken them. It is said that Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury, can see the bottom of the money chests of the Government, and that the sight is not a pleasing one to him. He is now begging Congress to pass new tax bills to fill up its empty coffers. The business of the country has been so broken down by the Radical party, that the revenue collected is wholly insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government administered by Radical ideas of economy.

And what does Mr. Richardson the Radical Chief of the Federal Treasury propose to tax in order to raise the money necessary for Radical extravagance? He proposes to tax tea and coffee! And these articles are selected because "taxes upon them are easily collected and are not burdensome to the consumer. It may be so, and it may be that the tax will be easily collected, but it will not be burdensome to the consumer because a heavy tax on tea and coffee will place these articles beyond the reach of all but rich people.

But the money must be raised and it matters little to the Radical Treasurer how or from what sources it may come. The government must have money even if the people do suffer. What do the sufferings of the people count for when they are necessary to insure the ease and comfort and luxuries of Radical officials? Nothing at all.

More taxation! What a confession of incompetence? The business of the country has so fallen after thirteen years of Radical rule that the Radical government in the very midst of the most burdensome monetary pressure that has ever afflicted the country is obliged to raise its rates of taxation. It does not seem to have occurred to the Radical Chief of the Federal Treasury that as the receipts diminished so ought the government expenditures to diminish. The only thing that occurs to him is that he must have a certain amount of money, and of course, this being so, just as the amount of business in the country diminishes must the rate of taxation increase. Congress is squirming at the prospect, but it is no increase of taxation, or new borrowing of money is ever going to relieve the country from the embarrassment and reform are the only alternatives. Oil and water will mix as soon as Radicalism and Reconstruction will go hand in hand. Manufacturing New England and the money sharks generally would see everything brought to the sheriff's hammer before they would consent to any further increase in the currency. Nor will a bankrupt government be pleasant to Radical officials. Look out for taxation then. All ye who love tea and coffee, but unfortunately have but little money wherewithal to spend for it, look out for the coming taxation.

ENGELHARD.

We notice in the proceedings of the House Thursday, that Mr. Carter introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Engelhard, in Hyde county.

This town is named in honor of our distinguished friend and *confrere*, Major ENGELHARD, of the Wilmington JOURNAL, and is a compliment to that gentleman which is doubtless duly appreciated.

Who knows but what the town of Engelhard, situated in the fertile county of Hyde, will some day a great commercial centre. Stranger things have happened.

Our cotemporary, the Raleigh *News*, from which we extract the above, conveys to us the first information of the compliment which has been so kindly tendered the Senior Editor of the JOURNAL. The *News* is not mistaken in saying that it is "duly appreciated." Coming either from our personal friends in that County—many of them companions in arms—or from the numerous patrons of the JOURNAL in Hyde, it is a compliment which we most highly esteem and appreciate. It has never been our pleasure to visit that County, but we shall endeavor to be present at the first reception of the Mayor of the new town. May it prosper, is our wish.

A paper church building is said, by the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, to have been built in Bergen, Norway, a city of nearly three hundred thousand inhabitants. The building is circular within and octagonal outside. The roof, the ceiling are all constructed of papier mache, made water-proof by saturation in vitriol, lime water, whey and white of egg. The church building has space enough to accommodate one thousand people.

The latest news from Salt Lake City represents that a number of newly arrived Mormons—converts from England and other European lands—are so impressed with the realities of Mormondom that they are going back to their old homes, disappointed and disgusted.

Circular Letter from Hon. A. M. Waddell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1873.

Dr. W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina, duly certified by you, expressive of the sense of that body in regard to the action of Congress in passing the act of March 3d, 1873, relative to the salaries of Senators and Representatives. As there is no resolution requesting the Representatives from North Carolina to present the resolutions to Congress, I apprehend that you forward them to me only as an act of courtesy and as information. If I thought you had been instructed to forward them, this communication would have been addressed to those who instructed you.

It is gratifying to know that even the consideration of these vital questions which affect the credit and character of the people of North Carolina, and upon the settlement of which her future prosperity almost entirely depends, was made to yield to the higher question of national morals involved in the Congressional salary bill. Republican institutions are said to rest solely on the virtue and intelligence of the people, and therefore those who exercise the most conspicuous guardianship over these two fundamental elements of free government are the truest friends of the people. If their motives are questioned, as seems to be inevitable, they can at least console themselves with the reflection that virtue is its own reward. I regret, however, that in this instance I am compelled to the conclusion that the resolutions of the Legislature can only be justified upon the very doubtful theory that the moral law kept pace with the material progress of our country, and that the political ethics of modern State legislators are purer and higher than those of the fathers of the Republic and all their successors down to the year of grace 1873. The members of the Legislature had the same right to pass these resolutions which any other assemblage of citizens elsewhere had, but in my case they could give no greater force or dignity to their sentiments, by reason of their position, than the same number of their fellow-citizens not intrusted with the responsibilities of office could; and, therefore, only as the utterance of a respectable number of gentlemen their resolutions are entitled to consideration. I have considered them, and in the exercise of my right as a freeman and of my duty as a Representative, responsible not to the Legislature, but to the people of the Third Congressional District, I shall make such response to them as seems to me to be proper.

The first resolution all goes that the action of Congress was indefensible in principle and tended to bring our Government into disrepute. That is a very plain statement. Is it true? Let us see. What is the principle involved? If there is one it must be either a legal or a moral principle. Either can be no other. The legal principle in the case. The Constitution does not exist. The Constitution, or it is established by the Constitution, or it is expressly and exclusively vests in Congress the power to fix the compensation of members during their term of service. They can fix it at any time during their term—the first, the middle, or the last day of the term, and at any rate they choose. The Forty-second Congress, therefore, had a legal right to do what they did—a Constitutional right exercised in a Constitutional way. Any person who would deny this is not fit to be a legislator anywhere. Very well, their legal right is established. Let us now examine the moral right. What principle of morals did they violate? And how did their action "tend to bring our Government into disrepute?" Admitting the moral superiority of men elected by the people to the Legislature of North Carolina over men elected by the people to the Congress of the United States, it will be difficult, I think, to show that even their superior moral sense ought to be shocked by the salary bill. The violation of good faith, implied contract with the people to serve at a certain rate of compensation and then increase the rate. This charge was first and loudest made in the Forty-second Congress, and was made by the members of that Congress themselves. If it is a violation of good faith, and a breach of implied contract, it was committed by them and not by the Forty-third Congress, and could not be legally or morally charged against it. If, instead of increasing my pay, instead of increasing it, would I have had legally or morally any right to complain? If there was any right to complain, I certainly would have had as much right to complain for the *reduction* as for the increase. But there would be no such acts—could not be—because no one would be such a fool as to increase or diminish it.

Again, if there was a contract, as alleged, have not the members of the Forty-third Congress, who were elected long before the increase was made, and who have been receiving pay ever since last March, been as guilty of violating the agreement as any others? There is nothing to the resolution about them.

There is a great misapprehension in the minds of the people on this subject, which, when I return to my constituents, I expect to show; but I do not propose arguing the subject in this communication. I shall content myself by saying that so far as "the people" is concerned, whether legal or moral, the Forty-second Congress did what they had a right to do, and exactly what every previous Congress, except that they increased the pay less in proportion than any of their predecessors had done. As to their bringing our Government into disrepute, they must content themselves as best they can by remembering that although not so fortunate as the members of the Legislature, they find themselves in this respect the companions in iniquity of George Washington and James Madison, James Monroe and Nathaniel Macon, and other reprobates, who have at other periods of our history brought our Government into disrepute by similar conduct to that with which we are charged; that is, by approving similar bills, and voting for, and taking, "back" pay.

I would have been glad if the members of the Legislature could have been here last Monday to hear a great and good man discuss this subject—a statesman of the old school—a man without fear and without reproach—A. H. Stephens of Georgia. Like all the other great men whom I have named, he has the misfortune to differ from the Legislature in their estimate of the action of Congress. It was very refreshing to listen to his analysis of demagogues and demagogueny, as illustrated by the history of this salary business. Perhaps some of them have read what he said, and have enjoyed it, as I did.

But if I and my colleagues have fallen short of our duty, or have incurred popular displeasure, there is certainly no body of men who ought to sympathize more deeply with us than the Legislature of North Carolina. I shall not myself up in judgment upon them, as they have done towards me, but I extend to them my heartfelt sympathy in their earnest but fruitless efforts to adjust the public debt of the State; to relieve the people of the State from the burdens under which they groan; to arrange fairly the railroad system which threatens to be so disastrous to the people of my district particularly; to provide a rational system of common schools for the education and elevation of the poor children of the State; to arrange some system of immigration, and the various other measures which are of such vital interest to their constituents. Doubtless they have done all they could, although without benefit to the people, and it may have been a soothing solace to them in their dilemma to pause long enough to resolve that Congress was doing indefensible things and bringing our country into disrepute. I hope they feel better, and will continue to be virtuous, which is the only way to be happy.—I am satisfied that none of them would have received "back" pay or even "fit to" pay under the act which they so denounce, and that the ambition attributed to some of them, of taking our places here, is prompted solely by a burning desire to aid in repealing all the wicked laws with which bad Congressmen have blackened the statute books. Before concluding, let me say that I heard when the Legislature first assembled that they were all in favor of reducing their per diem, but some how they have been unable to accomplish their good intentions. I have heard of whiskey so weak that wouldn't run down hill. How strong is a Legislature which is unanimous for a reduction of pay, but cannot reduce it? With this comment I leave you to wrestle.

Respectfully yours,
A. M. WADDELL.

Senator Merrimon on the Currency.

On Tuesday last, while the special payment and currency question was being discussed in the United States Senate, Senator Merrimon said:

Mr. President, I beg to say a word before the vote is taken. I concur most heartily in what has been said in opposition to private banks. They ought to be regarded as a curse to the country rather than a blessing. The national banks without issue have the advantage, in the first place, of having the sanction of the Government. The public are interested in them because of the security that they afford to the deposites. This proposition, as I understand it, is to reduce the security that the public have in banks of the character under consideration.

Now, let us see how a bank of this kind operates. By the way, in a small town a national bank may be created with $50,000 capital, and the whole amount of stock must be paid in—a certificate of the corporation has the right to receive deposits and to proceed with the regular business of banking, except that they can not loan any money until the whole amount is paid in. Under the national banking system now, what protection has the depositor? First, he has the security of the integrity of the Board of Directors and the officers of the bank; next, he has the security of the paid up capital; next, he has the reserve of 15 per cent in greenbacks constantly kept on hand; next, he has the security of the amount of national bonds which the bank is required to keep on deposit with the Government, the minimum amount of which now is $50,000. This affords a great and important advantage to the public. I understand that the proposition is to reduce the amount to $10,000, so that a bank not of issue may proceed to business with a deposit of $10,000 of Government bonds in the Treasury instead of $50,000, thus cutting down the security to the public. Now, what is the motive for that? What reasonable motive can there on the part of those who desire to engage in the business of banking that this security to the public be, to the depositors, should thus be cut down?

It is said that the present requirement of the law is unreasonable, and in part it is the only consideration I ever heard yet suggested for it. I am satisfied that the suggestion is not founded; that the requirement is not unreasonable; that, on the contrary, it would be unwise to reduce it; that it would be to the injury of the public, and for the benefit of a class of persons who desire to engage in the business of banking for their own private benefit, and not for the benefit of the public. I am opposed to the proposition, and shall vote against it.

Of the European consumption of tobacco it is estimated that two fifths is furnished by the United States, and that from three-fourths to four-fifths of that consumed in France is from the United States. This product is in request in Europe for chewing tobacco and snuff; the milder qualities which are obtained from Cuba and the interior countries of Europe, being those preferred for smoking. In many of the European countries the manufacture of tobacco is an important business, as may be inferred by reference to the statistics of tobacco exports.

LOCAL.

Navassa Guano Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington, held on Friday night, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President, Donald MacRae, Secretary and Treasurer, Col. C. L. Grafflin, Superintendent, Walter G. MacRae, Book-keeper.

Gift Concert Notice.

Many of the prizes drawn at the Gift Concert of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have not yet been called for. Persons holding the tickets with the following numbers on them can obtain the prizes to which they are entitled by applying to Dr. T. B. Carr at his office, No. 38 Market street. Persons holding tickets with other numbers may know from this that their numbers were not drawn. Prizes not called for before January 12th will be sold for the benefit of the Association.

[illegible]

Boiler Explosion at Argyle—Two Men Fatally Injured.

Yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the boiler of the steam saw mill of Mr. J. E. Eldridge, at Argyle, in Robeson county, on the Carolina Central Railway, exploded, tearing the mill to pieces and injuring four colored hands, two of whom will probably die. The explosion occurred just as the mill was being started for the day's work and it is not known, as yet, what was the cause. The mill is a perf ct wreck and the loss is said to be about $5,000. The men were injured, it is understood, by the escaping steam, all more or less so.

Mr. Eldridge had been in operation with his mill but a few months and the boiler and all the machinery was said to have been perfect now.

The Explosion at Argyle.

We understand that the two colored men at Argyle who were so badly injured by the explosion of J. E. Eldridge's steam saw mill at that place, on Thursday morning, are still in a very precarious condition, and that but little, if any hopes, are entertained of their recovery.

The explosion was a terrible one, throwing off the entire top of the building, and scattering timbers and iron in every direction, one end of the boiler having been thrown a distance of nearly two hundred yards.

The direct cause of the accident is said to be traceable to a defect in the boiler.

We were in error yesterday in saying that the boiler was new. It is now said that it was an old one; that it was known to be defective; that the engineer or fireman had been sent to Abbottsburg to get materials for its repair, and that he strictly charged them before he left, not to attempt to set up steam until his return. If this is all true, it is evident that some one is to blame for the disaster, and we shou'd not be surprised if there was an official investigation into the matter.

THE MARYLAND MYSTERY.

Traces of the Supposed Murder—Traces Discovered and a Bloody Jacket Found—A Ghost on the Scene.

The Denton, (Md.) Union, has the following in regard to the supposed murder of Phillips, by Bladesand Dill:

No further developments have yet come to light by which to detect the hiding place of young Phillips. That he was murdered and the body secreted there cannot even be the question of a doubt. That he was heard to say on the night of the murder he was going to Dill's house, and did start in that direction, is abundantly proven. Since that hour he has not been seen or heard of. His hat was found on the river bank, some twenty yards in front of Dill's house, the next morning. There were marks and foot-prints near a footpath leading to the house of Dill showing there had been a scuffle as if some parties had been engaged in a struggle, and a fence rail near by freshly broken into three pieces. Also a hoe was found near the spot, supposed to have been used as a murderous weapon. Although the States Attorney for the counties has sent up several parties to drag the river and search the woods and cripples, who have labored diligently, no clue has yet been found whereby to lead to the discovery of the body.

One of the parties sent up the river last week found tracks leading from the river through one of the cripples to the main land, near a mile below the residence of Dill. One of the tracks taken from Dill's boot, having no heel on it, exactly fitted one of these tracks, and showed the impression in the soil and of no heel on the left foot and other distinguishing marks left by the sole of the shoe. Other tracks corresponded exactly with a boot worn by Blades; the nails in the heel of the boot and a piece of leather which had been pegged on to one side of the sole having left the impression in the mud as clear and as distinct as ever a pattern was moulded in the sand by the most skilful moulder. These tracks, left by leaving the cripple, led towards Dill's house. This party also found a pocket, having on it spots of blood. It showed evidence of having been recently washed, no doubt, with the intention of destroying all traces of blood upon it.

Dill's wife is much troubled at the fate of Phillips, and seems to manifest great interest concerning his murder. She has been heard to say that she had rather lose John (her husband) and all the children, than that Phillips should have been murdered. There can be no doubt of the intimacy existing between Mrs. Dill and Phillips, and this, too, with the full knowledge of Dill himself. She has frequently sent her husband from home to invite Phillips to the house when he has been in the neighborhood, and other times he would come and go at his pleasure.—Only a week before the murder, Phillips paid a visit to the house, stayed all night, and was ferried across the river by Dill himself the next morning.

The two prisoners now in jail, Dill and Blades, resided in the same house. Blades was only married last October and has no children. The wives of the two prisoners, since their arrest, have continued to abide in the same house until last week. At the witching hour of midnight they either saw or heard, or fancied they saw and heard, the ghost of young Phillips, which had returned to torment them. They then became terribly alarmed, deserted the house, and without waiting to fasten the door, fled in haste to the house of a colored man, a quarter of a mile distant, and there spent the remainder of the night. The next day Blades' wife gathered up her personal effects and left the scene of the murder entirely.

The two prisoners in jail are very reticent, and deny all participation in the crime or any knowledge of its perpetration. Blades is a young man, and from appearances we would not suppose him to be over 20. Dill is about 38 years of age. The character of neither is said to be above reproach.

APPOINTMENTS.

North Carolina Annual Conference M. E. Church South.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.
W. H. BOBBITT, P. E.

Raleigh,
" Edenton St—A W Mangum,
" Person St—H P Cole,
Cary—T B Rocke,
Rolesville Circuit—J P Thompson,
Smithfield—J F Smoot,
Tar River—H H Gibbons,
Louisburg—F L Reid,
Granville—J R Griffith,
Rock Spring—M J Hunt,
Henderson—A A Boshamer,
Nashville and Ricketts—L J Holden,
Editor Christian Advocate—J B Bobbitt.

HILLSBORO DISTRICT.
J. P. MOORE, P. E.

Hillsboro—J F Harriss,
Alamance—R S Webb,
Chapel Hill and Haw River—J B Martin,
Pittsboro—W H Moore,
Yanceyville—J Tillett,
Deep River—H F Wiley,
Leesburg—J W Jenkins,
Person—W M Jordan,
Durham—J J Renn,
High Rock—C W King,
Flat River—Sup by W R Webb.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.
N. H. D. WILSON, P. E.

North Guilford—S H Helsabeck,
South Guilford—R G Barrett,
Thomasville and High Point—C M Pepper,
Davidson—C H Phillips,
Trinity—J W Lewis,
Carraway—I F Keerans,
Forsythe—Z Rush,
Winston—J F Heitman,
Stokes—J R Scrogge,
Madison—L E Stacy,
Wentworth—W C Norman,
Trinity College—B Craven, and B B Hendren.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.
M. L. WOOD, P. E.

Salisbury—L W Crawford,
" Circuit—T L Triplett,
Mt Zion—T A Cain,
Statesville—J W Wheeler,
" Circuit—J N Somers,
Mocksville—L Shell, W C Wilson, Sup.
Iredell—T P Riesud,
Alexander—N G Whittington,
Wilkes—W M D Moore,
" Mis.—Sup by J W Cash,
Yadkin R—P T N Stephenson, J D Rue, Sup.

SHELBY DISTRICT.
L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Shelby—H T Hudson,
" Circuit—J W North,
Double Shoals—R P Bibb,
South Mt Mis—D P Good,
Cherry Mt—J C Smith,
Rutherfordton—S Leard,
Columbus Mis—E Howland,
Marion—J C Crisp,
Upper Branch Mis—J M Lumley,
Morganton—J S Irvin,
Lenoir—J W Ivey,
Happy Home—J C Hartsell,
Newton—P L Herman,
Rock Spring—J W Puett,
South Fork—T H Edwards,
Dallas—P F W Stamey,
Lincolnton—V A Sharp,
Davenport College—W M Bobby, F J Gattis, Agent.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
W. S. BLACK, P. E.

Wilmington,
Front Street—R S Moran,
Fifth Street—W N Conoley,
Topsail—John Jones,
Kenansville—C M Anderson,
Magnolia—James Willson,
Clinton—J B Alford,
Cokesboro—J Mahoney,
Bladen—Miles Foy,
Elizabeth—J F Bagwell,
Whiteville—W H Hovle,
Smithville—J W Avent,
Onslow—W R Fergerson,
Cape Fear Mis—J W Abernethy,
Church of Strangers, New York—Charles F Deems.

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT.
JESSE S. NELSON, P. E.

Charlotte—P J Carraway,
Cabarrus—Sup,
South Carolina—J P Greenes,
Pineville—W D Lee,
Pleasant Grove—T P England,
Monroe—W V Sherrill,
" Circuit—M S Boyles,
Concord—D R Bruton,
Mt Pleasant—J P Simpson, W S Rose, Sup,
Stanley—W H Watkins,
Mocksville—A D Betts,
Winnsboro—O J Brent,
" Circuit—J Sandford,
Lilesville Circuit—J Sandford,

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.
S. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Fayetteville—E W Thompson,
Cumberland—W S Chalin,
Robeson—I T Wyche,
Laurinburg—T W Guthrie,
Rockingham—J Wheeler,
Pee Dee—T A Boon,
Cwharrie—G Farrer,
Montgomery—Sup by Minter Johnson.
Carthage—L H Gibbons,
Jonesboro—B C Phillips,
Buckhorn—J B Baily,

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
WM. CLOSS, P. E.

Washington and Greenville—A R Raven,
Warrenton—R F Bumpass,
Warren—S V Hoyle,
Roanoke—R O Burton,
Tarboro—C C Dodson,
Williamston—W H Call,
Plymouth and Jamesville—F D Swindell,
Columbia Circuit—Sup by G W Hopkinstall,
Bath—by L L Nash,
Mattamuskeet—S D Decker, J A Hill Super,
Portsmouth and Ocracoke—Supplied,
Cape Hatteras—W B Manese,

NEWBERN DISTRICT.
E. A. YATES, P. E.

Goldsboro—J E Mann,
Wilson—F H Wood,
Wayne—R A Willis,
Mt Olivet—J N Andrews,
Kinston—J R Brooks,
Snow Hill—M C Thomas,
Neuse—L W Pigott,
Swift Creek Mis—Supplied,
Contentnea Mis—Supplied,
Jones—W H Cunningim,
Lenoir—Sup by A J Finneyson,
Newbern—W C Gannon,
" Circuit—D Culbreth,
Beaufort—J H Wheeler,
Trent—N A Hooker,
Straits—A M Gault.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, PERRO-PHOSPORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.

dw

Death in the Eye.

Colonel Bill Borlin was the *general-issime* of the Texas Lynchers in the early history of that State. He well deserved the title which he had won by many a desperate deed. He possessed such incredible skill in the use of all sorts of murderous weapons, that it might be pronounced virtual suicide to even think of encountering him, so rapid was his motion, so unerring his mortal aim. The terrible *cognomen* "Death in the Eye," told truly the mark at which he always fired—a mark he had never once missed—while such was his astonishing quickness that his antagonists usually fell without pulling a trigger. An enemy stood no better chance by resorting to the sword or the bowie-knife, against one in whose hands the flash of steel was like lightning—as swift, as mighty to slay—one who appeared to surpass all other men as much in strength as in activity—a giant in stature, a fiend in courage. His biography in itself was more thrilling than a novel, wilder than the wildest romance; and the very first act of his dreadful daring revealed, in all their force and fullness, the two essential elements of his character—the ferocious ardor of his appetite for revenge, and the iron pertinacity of his indomitable will. At the age of twenty he pursued the assassin of his brother all the way from Carolina to Canada, and shot him dead at the dinner table of a tavern in Quebec; yet such had been the cunning of his previous arrangements for the event, that aided by numerous relays of swift horses, he effected his escape safely to the South. The achievement cost him ten thousand dollars.

From this time forward his life was one long war. Almost every month in the year saw him engaged in some fatal duel—fatal only to others, never hurtful to him—while each week witnessed the occurrence of casual affrays, often as bloody as his more regular combats. He was the Napoleon of the knife and pistol. But the truth of impartial history compels me to record that this man, so fearful in his deeds, whose right arm reeked with gore to the elbow, was not commonly the aggressor in his countless quarrels.—Often the friends of those he had vanquished in fair fight assaulted him, from motives of revenge. The fame of his prowess provoked the vain jealousy of others. He had acquired the perilous reputation of a matchless hero—the ardent, the desperate, the ambitious would win, if possible, his laurels. Every young Hercules longed to kill the lion, so as to clothe himself in his skin, and so was Borlin forced to maintain an interminable war. It is so in all professions. There can be no peace in high places—storm, hail and thunder must break around the mountain's brow.

This duelist was one of the earliest in Eastern Texas, where he became the chief of the Lynching party. In his own county Harrison he possessed boundless influence; indeed, he would not suffer a foe to reside within its limits. Hence, he might have openly defied the officers of the law, had such been his pleasure; but his shrewd and far-seeing sagacity adopted a wiser and safer course.

After perpetrating any homicide he invariably submitted his own case to the grand jury, sure of a triumphant acquittal by his friends on trial; and thus, should public sentiment ever turn against him in the future, he would be enabled to plead the final verdicts in bar of all past offences.

At length the time arrived when the Colonel had so long anticipated. A wealthy and intelligent class of citizens began to so change the current of opinion in Harrison, that in the county election the friends of order, by a slight majority, gained their candidate for sheriff. This was a terrible blow to the Lynchers, as it deprived them of their secure vantage ground in packing juries; and to increase their danger, at this unpropitious crisis, a new Judge was also appointed. The old faction, however, did not de pair. They were still numerous, thoroughly armed, and desperadoes to a man, and determined, at the first court, to muster all their strength, so as to control and overawe the proceedings.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the second Monday in September, 1842, the new Judge took his seat on the bench. He was a stranger from the West, whose name alone had transpired, and whose appearance, at first, inspired the desperadoes with hope, and the friends of order with doubt and painful apprehension. Charles Evans was a young man of thirty-two—tall, slender, extremely handsome, and dressed with the most nical taste—his fingers flashing with rings, and his person adorned in the most gaudy manner. His long hair of a bright golden color was ing in curls around his shoulders, and the sweet smile of complacent vanity beaming on his features, gave him an aspect almost ludicrously feminine.

Colonel Bill Borlin gazed on this apparition with ineffable contempt, and whispered to his comrades—"We will have it all our own way, as Houston has kindly sent us a *Miss Nancy*."

If the Colonel had paid more attention to the man, and less to the clothing, he would, perhaps, have been led to a different conclusion; for there was a strange light in the vivid blue eyes of the stranger—a light that went and came at irregular intervals, like the play of lightning in a summer cloud, while the corners of his mouth wore a wild, resolute, sneering expression, betokening the opposite of plancy and fear.

The grand jury being called and sworn, the Judge commenced his charge, and at the sound of his voice everybody started, for the tones were shrill as a trumpet—stern, ringing, imperious, like the accents of a commander on parade. Having glanced rapidly over the legal definitions and penalties of crime, he proceeded to descant on the responsibility of juries to aid in its suppression. His soul appeared to catch electric fire at the theme—his voice borrowed the rich roll of thunder—his vivid blue eyes literally blazed with that strange light—the wild expression grew terrible on his writhing lips—and his words flew like volleys of burning arrows. He painted the horrors of lawless anarchy—all the beauty of regular government as a vision of heaven realized on earth; and he finally closed with the bold announcement—"I will do my duty. I will put down lynching wherever I myself be put in the grave!"

"Then, *Miss Nancy*, take care of your eyes!" cried a hoarse voice, louder and more menacing than that of the Judge.

Every heart save one shuddered. The sentence seemed like a warning from eternity—a revelation, as it were, from the depths of hell.

"Who are you who thus dares to interrupt the business of the Court?" exclaimed Judge Evans, with the grave majesty of a King.

"My true name is Colonel Bill Borlin; but most persons call me 'Death in the Eye!'" was the answer.

"But in law you have another name," rejoined Evans, smiling.

"Tell me what it is; but take good care of your eyes!" retorted Borlin, with unspeakable fury.

"It is murderer!" said Evans; and the smile on his lips, before pale sunshine, was now a wreath of lurid fire.

"You shall pay dearly for that word within the week!" fairly shouted the duelist, grinding his teeth like a raging wild beast.

"There is no time like the present," was the calm reply.

"Now?" interrogated Borlin, as if doubting the evidence of his ears.

"Yes now!" if you have the courage to challenge me," said Evans.

"I do challenge you!" thundered Borlin.

"And I accept," answered Evans.

"Name your seconds."

"We will fight without any."

"The terms?" asked Borlin, with signs of astonishment.

"On horseback, in the little prairie west of the village, one half hour from this, each armed with as many pistols and knives as he can procure, or sees fit to carry," said Evans, apparently as passionless as if defending a motion in court.

No one but the chief actor in this extraordinary scene uttered a syllable, or offered to interfere, for all saw that such attempts would be unavailing, perhaps dangerous to the meddler. One half hour afterwards the parties met in the little prairie, which was circular in form, and about three hundred yards in diameter. By tacit consent, both actuated by the same purpose, they assumed their stations in the edge of the timber on opposite sides. Both were strong, lithe, literally stiff with knives and pistols. Both were mounted on powerful steeds, but of opposite colors, that of the Judge being white as a snow cloud, while the Colonel's was black and glossy as the wing of a raven. The features of the riders in the case of death presented very different types of expression. The Colonel's bore looked dark as the gloom of a tempest—stern, lowering, awful; but the countenance of the Judge was gay, smiling, full of the sunbeam of joyous, heartfelt happiness. The opposite sides of the prairie and the renewed their headlong course. This time neither halted, but passed, almost touching each other, and both fired as they passed, each drawing from his foe a stream of blood. The same charge was repeated with like results—half a dozen times, till their firearms were exhausted, save a small pistol in the pocket of the Colonel; and yet both kept their saddle.

The last sweep of all was terrible. The horses were bathed in foam, the riders were covered with blood, and both reeled in their seats, yet they rushed onward as madly as ever, while two terrific cries, as they started, warned the appalled spectators that this shock would be final. Some desperate thought seemed to have occurred to each at the same instant, uttering itself in those wild cries—yells, like nothing earthly, but unearthly savage, demoniac. On they flew—they kept straight onwards—they swerved not to the right or to the left—and they met like the collision of adverse comets. Down went the strong steeds—down the furious riders. Surely this must be the end of all! Not yet. See, the Judge rises, totters, still wears that indescribable smile, unquenchable by all its former light. The Colonel cannot stand, yet he is not dead—he writhes in his agony like a crushed worm. The Judge is grievously crippled, halting to his encampment, and plunges the sharp knife into his foe's heart. He is the victor—the field of death. Not yet! Hark! A report, like a fall—the Colonel is dead! With his expiring energies he has fired his pistol, and exclaims in tones of fiendish triumph:

"Look to your eyes!"

The horrified spectators rush to the spot. The antagonists were both dead, and the right eye of the Judge was shot out. The Colonel was "Death in the Eye!" to the last.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: Miss Lucy Lee, of Alfred, Me., who was to be tenderly borne on Centennial plea, to grace the opening of the Exposition, having been born in the year 1776, very inconsiderately died at her home in Alfred, the other day. What is known, however, respecting the death of babies whose natal sorrow is suppressed with the wild clangor of the funeral bells.

In a recent letter from Russia, Minister Jewell writes, "Banks in Russia are regularly chartered here now for about ten years, and pay, all of them, eight per cent and ten per cent dividends. These stocks are all worth from 150 to 160. I have not let much money out, not as yet be in a failure among them. The Government exercises a strict watch over them, and a revolution would be simply the arrival for life, or the Siberian mines, as criminals do not escape here."

A drunkard in the White House, a venal liar in the Vice-Presidency, a defaulting a venal perjurer there, a defaulting banchee in the chair of the Senate, a Credit Mobilier briber leading the first Committees of Congress, an unwashed Mobilierist in the Speaker's Chair and a caught Mobilierist the leader of the House, a Congressional lobbyist grabber our Minister to Japan, a mail contractor grabber our envoy to Spain—who disgraced our envoy to Spain—who disgraced our Carpenter from such suitable positions. *New York World.*

Close upon the heels of the pubescity given the arrest of certain people near Spartanburg, S. C., supposed to be the notorious Benders, comes the news that the suspected people are extremely common-place persons, without the sligh est taint of blood or murder about them, and that the intelligent detectives are more at sea than ever.—It is fortunate for the suspected parties that their arrest did not take place in Kansas, where the law's delays would have been expeditiously set aside without waiting for the proper identification and investigations which in this instance, proved most favorable for them.

THE LIVER is more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed, for upon its regular action depends, in a great measure, the vigorous action of the stomach, Bowels, Brain, and the whole nervous system. Regulate the first important organ by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, and you prevent most of the diseases that flesh is heir to.

THE GREAT WEST.

FITCH'S NEW AROUND THE WORLD
INDEXES TO CINCINNATI
AND CHICAGO.

ADRIANCE SPEECHES MADE IN CHICAGO.

THE VIRGINIA'S.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL DECIDES THAT THE VIRGINIUS
WAS PROPERLY HELD
AND FORFEITED. HER
RIGHT TO CARRY THE
AMERICAN FLAG.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE WATER LAWBREAKERS ON A STRIKE.

HYDROCARBONS.

[illegal]

[illegal]

[illegal]

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1873.

... from the Raleigh Sentinel.

...CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873.

...tion was received from the ... regard to adjournment. The ... rescinds the former resolu... proposes to take a recess from ... to December to the 12th of ...

...ensue debate, several amend... being offered and lost.

...estion recurred upon the ... the original resolution, ... by yeas and nays as follows:

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